


During the present prosecution, both the PTO and Applicant have obtained respective translations of German Patent Document DE 2,904,981 A1 [e.g. Zaboklicki]. These two translations, attached hereto, show that this German Patent Document included a "List of References" section which provided additional and significant descriptions of disclosed Zaboklicki system to the written description itself. This "List of References" section was not included in British member of the patent family GB 2,016,874 thereby evidencing significant reason why applicant's past reliance on the GB patent document was clearly misplaced [note applicant's argument presented on pages 169-172 of the response filed in 08/470,571 on 6/7/2000].

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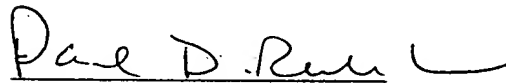


AFFIDAVIT OF ACCURACY

I, Nathan J. Richards, hereby certify that the following is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate translation of the following documents from German into English.


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Sworn to before me this
28th day of November 2001.


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Method for Transmitting Television Signals and System for
Implementing Said Method

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Claims

1. Method for transmitting television signals in which a broadcast is transmitted at least partly in digital form, characterized in that a local central processor switches the data selector circuits for parts of the broadcast as a result of at least two consecutive answers by the television viewer and due to the centrally transmitted digital processing program.
2. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that in the television studio a broadcast is compiled with excess information for branching and with a processing program for the local central processors.
3. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the centrally transmitted digital processing program is directed into memories of the controlling central processors in the television cable networks and into memories of the local central processors of television receivers with direct reception.
4. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that output data of the individual television viewer is entered into the memory of the local central processor.
5. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that answers of the television viewer are entered into the memory of the local central processor.
6. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the centrally transmitted identification data of the individual fragments of a broadcast are entered in the memory of the local central processor.
7. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the local central processor turn on

and off the audio signals of at least one audio channel with corresponding information requested, respectively, by the individual television viewer.

8. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the individual additional audio information in the television receiver in the infrared band is directed to the individual infrared receivers in which, as a function of the viewer's answer, the information is selected and the selected information is forwarded to the infrared receiver arranged next to the ear phones on the head of the corresponding television viewer.
9. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the local central processor switch the reception from moving pictures to the reception of alphanumeric and graphic characters and vice versa.
10. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the local central processor switch the selector circuits for the identification data of the individual fragments of the broadcast.
11. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the local central processor switch the television channels.
12. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the local central processor turn on the information of the local source.
13. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the local central processor turn on the recording of the necessary information for the local information source.
14. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the local central processor turn on the recording of the selected information in the local printer.
15. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the local central processor enter in the viewfinder of the local camera the contours of the figure overlaid on the centrally transmitted picture, wherein due to the overlay, a broadcast is obtained with participation of an actor, who remains at home under the direction of the director from the television studio during the given broadcast.
16. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the television viewer's answer is entered into the memory of the local central processor of the television receiver with direct reception and is output in parallel and converted into telephone signals which comprise a first signal in the form of a code of the new telephone service for transmitting the television viewer's answers, analogous to the known code of conference connections, and a second signal as the answer, wherein these signals are transmitted via the subscriber telephone line to the memory of the local central processor at the telephone exchange,

irrespective of whether the corresponding subscriber telephone line is free or occupied by a telephone connection.

17. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the television viewers' answers from an apartment building are multiplexed and supplied via a subscriber telephone line to the local memory of the central processor at the telephone exchange.
18. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the answers from viewers that are connected neither to a television cable network nor to the telephone network are registered on magnetic cards suitable for shipping through the mail to the memory of the central processors.
19. Method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the viewers' answers received in the memories of the local central processors in the television cable networks and in the memories of the local central processors at the telephone exchanges are counted and forwarded to the television studio in the form of statistical data, where they are used to correct the transmitted broadcast and the next broadcast from the series.
20. Device for implementing the method as claimed in at least one of the preceding claims, with equipment to transmit at least a portion of the information in digital form, characterized in that, on the receiver side, an input of the local central processor (6) is connected with the circuit for entering the television viewer's answers (2) and a second input with the circuit (3) for entering the centrally transmitted digital processing program and the output of the central processor with a data selector circuit (8).
21. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that a circuit (35) to enter initial data of the television viewers is connected to the input of the central processor (6).
22. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that a circuit (34) to enter the television viewers' answers is connected to the input of the central processor (6).
23. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that a circuit (40) to prefilter the identification data is connected to the input of the central processor (6).
24. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that the circuit (43) to turn on the audio signal is connected to the output of the central processor (6).

25. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that the central processor (6) is connected to an infrared receiver (16) and a circuit (20) for turning on the audio signals, which is connected to the infrared receiver (16).
26. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that the output of the central processor (6) is connected to the multiplex circuit (45).
27. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that the output of the central processor (6) is connected to a data selector circuit (41).
28. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that the output of the central processor (6) is connected to the circuit (27) to switch the television channels to select the corresponding fragments of the broadcast.
29. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that the output of the central processor (6) is connected to the local information source (50).
30. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that the output of the central processor (6) is connected to the multiplex circuit in the viewfinder of a camera (51).
31. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that the circuit (34) to enter a television viewer's answers is connected via a control circuit (32) to a prefix generator (29), a subscriber dial number generator (30) and a circuit (31) to generate the television viewer's answer, the signals of which are multiplexed and input into the subscriber telephone line.
32. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that the circuit (34) to input a television viewer's answers is connected to a recording device (33) in which the television viewer's answers are recorded on a magnetic card.
33. Device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that the central processors in the television cable networks and the telephone exchanges are connected to a centralized central processing unit or a central processor from which the statistical data of the television viewers' answers is supplied to the monitor at the television studio.

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Method for Transmitting Television Signals and System for Implementing Said Method

The invention relates to a method for transmitting television signals, particularly to implement interactive television viewing, which makes possible the reception of specially programmed television broadcasts.

Known systems with devices for the reception of television broadcasts and communication between the television viewers and the television studio require the use of a cable network. Such a system, based on the television viewers' answers, e.g., to test questions that are transmitted in the frequency band of between 0 and 30 MHz, sends the individual television viewer's corresponding information on one of the channels in the frequency band of 30 to 300 MHz. The data transmission is centrally controlled by means of a central processor. Such a system is described by E. B. Carne, G. Aaronson, M. Chaurierre in "Interactive Television in the United States," Sylvania Videon, 1975 No. 20, pages 22 - 24.

Another known system is based on the local replay of a correspondingly programmed broadcast from a video disk memory or carrier in which a central microprocessor is provided in addition to control the switching of the tracks from which the information is read. Switching depends on the television viewer's answer. (J. L. Bennion, E. W. Schneider: "Interactive Videodiscs Systems for Education," Journal of the SMPTE, December 1975, Volume 84, No. 12, pages 949 - 953.

Furthermore, a videotext system has been developed by means of which centrally transmitted texts and simple images are reproduced on the screen of a television receiver. Although this system offers the television viewer the

possibility of selecting a corresponding page of a text out of a plurality of consecutive pages sent, it does not allow the viewer to communicate with the transmitter (interactive reception of the broadcast). Modifications in the videotext transmission system were described by R. T. Russell in "Teletext Decoder Modifications, Wireless World," January 1978, pages 71 - 72.

The object of the invention is to create a method and a system that permit mass reception of interactive television broadcasts in which the television viewers can answer with "yes" or "no" or a selection from a number of predefined alternatives and can add individual supplements, explanations or other information corresponding to these answers.

According to the invention, this object is attained by the subject of the main claim. Further embodiments are set forth in the dependent claims.

To attain the aforementioned object, modifications on the transmit and the receive side of the system are required. On the transmit side, special broadcasts are prepared involving a significant amount of labor, which have excess data for branching, together with a digital processing program for the individual data fragments that are provided in the broadcast. These broadcasts are transmitted to a plurality of viewers, e.g., by means of space stations, amplifying television stations and by means of local cable television systems with central processor control.

On the receive side, according to the invention, a local central processor is provided in the private television receiver, which switches the data selector systems based on the television viewer's answer and based on the centrally transmitted digital processing program for the broadcast segments (broadcast fragments).

According to the invention, the broadcasts that are transmitted to the greatest number of television viewers, e.g., sports and entertainment programs, i.e., broadcasts that are typically viewed by more than one person on a single television set, are provided with additional information in the form of additional audio signals which are transmitted analogously to the known signals of foreign language translations on audio channels or radio channels, which are provided in addition to the video channel. On the receiver side, according to the invention, the separate variants of the additional information are transmitted in the form of acoustic or audio signals in the television receiver in the infrared band to the individual infrared receivers, which are arranged in the known infrared transmitters for remote control of the television receivers. In these transmitters, the keypad is used in addition in order to enter the television viewer's answers. The central processor, which is embodied, for instance, as an integrated microprocessor having the function of a remote control signal encoder, injects at certain time intervals the information that corresponds to the respective television viewer based on the digital processing program. This information is again forwarded in the infrared band to the infrared receiver arranged next to the ear phones. Additional information in the form of alphanumeric or graphic characters is used less frequently in this type of broadcasts, i.e., only in an area where the attention of other persons using the same television receiver is not unduly distracted.

Broadcasts for a smaller viewer group, such as educational and popular science broadcasts, are provided with additional information in the form of both audio signals and video signals. To this end, the signals of the local central processor switch from the reception of moving pictures to the reception of alphanumeric and graphic characters, likewise the identification data selector circuits for the individual parts (fragments) of the broadcast. The television channels are also switched if the individual fragments of a broadcast can be transmitted in more than one television channel. Furthermore, the output signals of the central processor switch the recording and replay of the information in the local information source.

Another feature of the system according to the invention is the television viewer's participation in the centrally transmitted broadcast in such a way that the output signals of the local central processor insert the contours of the persons designated by the director in the viewfinder of the television camera. The figure of the viewer contained in these contours is overlaid on the main content.

In broadcasts in which an answer or an opinion of the television viewers is desired (in marketing, commercial ordering, in many educational broadcasts, and television quizzes) the viewer's answer is entered into the memory of the local central processor or is output in parallel and converted into telephone signals, i.e., into a special signal—the new service code in the form of a prefix analogous to the known code for conference connections—and the signal of the subscriber's dial number and of the subscriber's answer. These signals are introduced into the subscriber telephone line irrespective of whether this line is currently free or occupied by a telephone connection. An exception hereto is the short time span of ringing signal transmission (transmission of the dialing signal) during which the answer is delayed. These answers, after statistical processing, are forwarded to the monitor at the television studio.

Preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described in greater detail with reference to the drawing in which

- Fig. 1 is a block diagram of the receiving devices of a television system that operates digitally at least in part,
- Fig. 2 is a block diagram of a system that is modified compared to Fig. 1 with a receiver for additional information in the form of audio signals if a broadcast is viewed by more than one person on a television receiver,
- Fig. 3 is a block diagram of a television receiver system with a text decoder to receive digital data,
- Fig. 4 is a block diagram of a circuit that transmits a viewer's answers to a memory of the central processor,

Fig. 5 shows transmitters for infrared rays for the circuit according to Fig. 2.

The block diagram depicted in Fig. 1 comprises a circuit 2 to enter a television viewer's answers and a circuit 3 to input a digital processing program. In addition, a circuit 4 is provided to prefilter the information for television viewers as well as a control circuit 5. A central processing unit or processor 6, e.g., an integrated microprocessor, supplies the digital processing program, a television viewer's answers and the subsequent identification data of the individual parts or fragments of a broadcast to a memory 7 (RAM). The output signals of the central processor 6 control a data selector circuit 8. Provided in addition is a circuit 9 to forward the television viewer's answers to a memory (not depicted in Fig. 1) of an external central processing unit, i.e., an external processor. A circuit 10 serves for conversion of the video signals and for picture illumination. 11 designates a circuit for audio signal recovery.

The block diagram shown in Fig. 2 comprises the central processor 6, which controls an audio signal circuit element 20 in at least one additional audio channel.

12 identifies a keypad and 16 an infrared transmitter. Reference number 14 designates a remote control signal (output of the infrared transmitter 13). Digital data is supplied to an infrared receiver 16. 17 identifies the digital data output of the infrared receiver, while the reference number 18 indicates at least one audio channel. Command 19 represents a command for an audio signal of a corresponding channel, which is supplied to a circuit 20 to add the selected audio channel. 21 identifies an infrared transmitter, which outputs an audio signal in the infrared range with selected additional information. The circuit depicted in Fig. 2 embodies a transmitter for remote control and is identified by 23 while block 24 at the bottom of Fig. 2 represents a retransmission circuit for audio transmission when the selected audio signal is turned on for a time period that is determined by the central processor 6.

In the circuit shown in Fig. 3, a central processor 6 with input and output circuits and with a memory is connected to a television receiver 54 with at least one additional audio channel and to a videotext decoder 56 with one additional data output (hamming decoder). The central processor 6 controls the turning-on or adding-on of the additional audio signals and the turning-on of the additional or exchanged fragments of the video signal content or the video picture content. 25 identifies the supplied video signal. 26 is a control circuit and 27 is the line to switch television channels to a prefiltering of the corresponding fragments of a broadcast. A circuit 34 serves for the remote input of a television viewer's answers and a circuit 35 for the input of the television viewer's initial data. A circuit block 36 causes the digital data of the video signal to be prefiltered. 37 designates a printer. In addition, a multiplexer circuit 38 is provided. The central processor 6 has input circuits 39, which are coupled to a circuit 40 for prefiltering digital processing programs and the identification data of individual broadcast fragments with the input circuits 39 [sic]. A circuit 41 forms a data selector circuit or a circuit to compare the addresses of text information, e.g., page numbers. The local central processor 6 switches the data selector circuits 41 as a result of a television viewer's answers and the digital processing programs, which are directed through the output circuit of the central processor 49. If the addresses match, the subsequently input data is entered in a RAM 44. 42 identifies a generator for alphanumeric and



graphic characters and 43 a circuit for adding or operating additional audio channels of a television receiver 54, which has at least one additional audio channel—as previously mentioned. In addition, a multiplexer circuit 45 is assigned to the receiver 54.

The text decoder identified by 56 furthermore comprises a circuit 47 to prefilter the characters to control the illumination of the image and an output circuit 48 for characters. 49 identifies the output circuit of the central processor 6. Block 50 forms a local information source, for instance a disk memory or the like to store video signals. A multiplexer circuit 51 in the viewfinder of a television camera serves to project the graphic characters onto the picture of the receiver 54 of the [illegible], which is furthermore connected to a receiver 52 for a remote control signal. The remote control signal receiver 52 furthermore supplies signals 53 to television receiver 54 to control it. The receiver 54 finally comprises an output circuit 55 for video signals. A circuit 57 in the decoder 56 serves to prefilter the control signals or commands (e.g., do not illuminate!)

Reference is now made to the block diagram shown in Fig. 4. In this circuit, the viewer's answers are converted into telephone signals with a multifrequency code and are consecutively transmitted over a telephone line unless the telephone subscriber selects a dial number of another telephone subscriber. The circuit shown in Fig. 4 comprises a control circuit 32, which is provided with a prefix generator 29 for a transmission announcement of the television viewer's answer, with a subscriber dial number generator 30, and with a circuit 31 to generate the television viewer's answer. Circuit 34 for the remote input of a television viewer's answers is connected to circuits 31 and 32. 28 designates the control signal for the delay of the answer, which represents the short time span during which the ringing signal is transmitted. During this time span the answer is delayed. The multiplexer is identified by 38 and supplies a signal for the subscriber telephone line 33.

Fig. 5 is a schematic representation of the receiver system depicting a viewer who is watching a broadcast on the receiver 54 together with other viewers. The viewer, through ear phones 64, hears the audio signal transmitted in a first audio channel and additional information in audio form at corresponding time intervals. During the reception of the additional information there is either silence in the first audio channel or the voices in the other two channels differ substantially from one another, e.g., they can be a male and a female voice. Due to divided attention such information can be absorbed, analogously to remarks by occupants of the house, prompting in school, or the like. A photo element 63 is blocked with respect to an infrared source 60, or is correspondingly dimmed while ready to receive an infrared source 62. A unit 58 contains the remote control transmitter 23 and the audio retransmitter 24. Infrared rays 59 transmit remote control signals as well as signals corresponding to a television viewer's answers. These signals correspond to the answers input via device 34. Infrared rays 60 serve to transmit signals of at least one additional audio channel with additional information. A photo element 61 receives the signals 60 in audio form. Infrared rays 62 transmit the audio signals with corresponding variation of the additional information. The photo element 63 receives the audio signals 62. The ear phones for the viewer are identified by 64.

The described method and the system to implement said method make possible interactive television viewing and a [illegible], thus permitting interactive entertainment, learning, marketing, opinion surveys, television quizzes and discussions with television viewers.

In the method according to the invention, the data selector circuit is switched by the local central processor as a result of at least two successive answers of a television viewer and due to the centrally transmitted digital processing programs for the fragments or segments of a broadcast.

On the receiver side the system comprises a local central processor 6, one input of which is connected to a circuit 2 to input the television viewer's answers and the second input of which is connected to a circuit for introducing the digital processing program for parts of the broadcast, which is identified by 8.

For the further structure of the system according to the invention, express reference is made to the circuit connections of the individual blocks in Fig. 1 to 4.

List of Reference Numbers

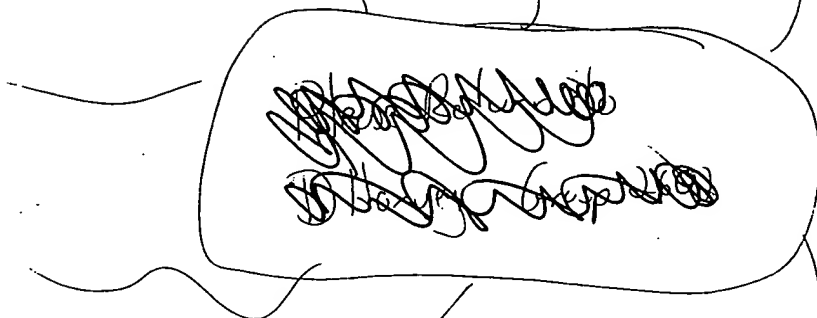
1. Video signal
2. Circuit to input the television viewer's answers
3. Circuit to input the digital manipulation program / telesoftware /
4. Circuit to prefilter the information for television viewers
5. Control circuit
6. Central processing unit / processor – e.g., integrated microprocessor /
7. Memory / RAM /
8. Data selector circuit
9. Circuit to transmit the answers of the television viewer to the memory of the external central processor
10. Circuit for video signal conversion and picture illumination
11. Circuit for sound signal recovery
12. Keypad
13. Infrared transmitter
14. Remote control signal
15. Digital data and voice with different variants of the additional information
16. Infrared receiver
17. Digital data
18. At least one audio channel
19. Command to turn on the audio of a corresponding channel
20. Circuit to turn on the selected audio channel
21. Infrared transmitter

22. Audio signal in the infrared band with selected additional information
23. Remote control transmitter
24. Retransmission circuit for audio transmission with the selected audio channel turned on for the time period determined by the central processor / 6 /
25. Video signal
26. Control circuit
27. Switching of the television channels for prefiltering the corresponding fragment of a broadcast
28. Brief period of ringing signal transmission during which the answer is delayed
29. Prefix generator for transmission announcement of the television viewer's answer
30. Subscriber dial number generator
31. Circuit to generate the television viewer's answer
32. Control circuit
33. Recording device to record the television viewer's answer on a magnetic card
34. Circuit for remote input of the television viewer's answers
35. Circuit to input the television viewer's initial data
36. Circuit to prefilter the digital data from the video signal
37. Printer
38. Multiplexer circuit
39. Input circuits of the central processor
40. Circuit to prefilter the digital manipulation programs / telesoftware / and the identification data of the individual fragments of the broadcast
41. Data selector circuit or circuit to compare the addresses of teletext information, e.g., page numbers, the local central processor / 6 / switches the data selector circuits based on the television viewer's answers and the digital manipulation programs / telesoftware /, which is directed through the output circuits of the central processor / 49 /; if these addresses match, the subsequently arriving data is entered in the memory / 44 /
42. Generator of alphanumeric and graphic characters
43. Circuit to turn on one of the additional audio channels in the television receiver / 54 /
44. Memory / RAM /
45. Multiplexer circuit
46. Signal output for the subscriber telephone line
47. Circuit for prefiltering the characters to control picture illumination
48. Output circuit for characters
49. Output circuit of the central processor
50. Local information source, e.g., video disk device
51. Multiplexer circuit in the view finder of the television camera to superimpose the graphic characters onto the image

52. Receiver of the remote control signal
53. Signals to control the television receiver
54. Television receiver with at least one additional audio channel
55. Output circuit for video signals
56. Teletext decoder with the additional data output after the hamming decoder
57. Circuit for prefiltering the control character, e.g., a command: do not illuminate
58. Device comprising the remote control transmitter / 23 / and the audio retransmission circuit / 24 /
59. Infrared rays to transmit the remote control signals and the signals of the television viewer's answers /
34 /
60. Infrared rays to transmit the signals of at least one additional audio channel with additional information
61. Photo element to receive the audio signals / 60 /
62. Infrared rays to transmit the audio signals with the selected variant of the additional information
63. Photo element to receive the audio signals / 62 / for the infrared rays / 60 / dimmed
64. Ear phones / for the bone system of the ear /

PTO 96-3583

Document No. DE 29 04 981 A 1 German



PROCESS FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF TELEVISION
SIGNALS AND SYSTEM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROCESS
[Verfahren zur Übertragung von Fernsehsignalen
und System zur Durchführung des Verfahrens]

Edward Zaboklicki

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Washington, D.C. April 1996

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<u>Document Type</u>	:	Patent Application Laid Open to Inspection
<u>Language</u>	:	German
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<u>IPC</u>	:	H 04 N 7/00
<u>Application Date</u>	:	February 9, 1979
<u>Publication Date</u>	:	August 16, 1979
<u>Foreign Language Title</u>	:	Verfahren zur Übertragung von Fernsehsignalen und System zur Durchführung des Verfahrens
<u>English Title</u>	:	PROCESS FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF TELEVISION SIGNALS AND SYSTEM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PROCESS

Claims

1. Process for the transmission of television signals where a telecast is transmitted at least partly in digital form, characterized in that a local central unit switches the data selection circuits over as a result of at least two successive responses of the television viewer and as a result of the centrally transmitted digital processing program for parts of the telecast.

2. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that in the television studio, a program is assembled with information "surplus" for "drops" and with a "processing program" for the local central units⁽⁶⁾

↑ Telesoftware

Downloaded
Software

3. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that /2
the centrally transmitted digital processing program is controlled in memories of the controlling central units in the television cable networks and in the memory of the local central units from television receivers with direct reception.

4. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that output data of the individual television viewer are put into the memory of the local central unit.

5. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the television viewer's responses are put into the memory of the local central unit.

¹Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in foreign text.

6. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the centrally transmitted identification data of the individual fragments of a telecast are put into the memory of a "local central unit". (b)

7. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the "local central unit" (b) turn on and turn off the sound signals of at least one sound channel with corresponding information that in each case is demanded by the individual television viewer.

8. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the individual additional sound information items are directed in the television receiver in the infrared band to the individual infrared receivers, in which -- depending on the viewer's response -- a selection is made of the information, and selected information is passed on to the infrared receiver that is arranged next to the earphone on the head of the particular television viewer.

*Switching
between Video
fragments and
deleted fragments*

9. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that /3 the output signals of the "local central unit" (b) switch over the reception from mobile images to the reception of alphanumeric and graphic symbols and vice versa.

10. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the "local central unit" (b) switch over the selection circuits for the identification data of the individual fragments of the telecast.

11. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the "local central unit" (b) switch the television

channels over.

Local Source

12. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the local central unit ⁽⁶⁾ turn the information of the local source on.

13. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the local central unit turn on the recording of the necessary information items for the local information source.

Printer

14. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the local central unit ⁽⁶⁾ turn on the recording of the selected information item on the local printer.

15. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the output signals of the local central unit in the viewfinder of the local camera put in the contours of the shape that was blended into the centrally transmitted image, whereby as a result of the in-blending, one obtains a telecast with the participation of an actor who, during the particular telecast, remains at home under the direction of the director from the television studio.

*Response transmitted
from receiver station
to remote station
via telephone
lines*

16. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that /4 the television viewer's response is put into the memory of the local central unit of the television receiver with direct reception and is put out parallel and is converted into telephone signals that consist of a first signal in the form of the code of the new telephone service performance for the transmission of the television viewer's answers, similar to the known code of conference links, and a second signal as response, where the transmission of these signals takes place via the subscriber

telephone line to the memory of the local central unit at the telephone exchange, regardless of whether the particular subscriber telephone line is free or is occupied by a telephone connection.

17. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the television viewer's answers are multiplexed from a residential building block and are supplied via a subscriber telephone line to the local memory of the central unit in the telephone exchange.

18. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the answers from viewers, who are connected neither to a television cable network nor to the telephone network, are recorded on magnetic cards but are suitable for transmittal by mail to the memory of the central units.

19. Process according to Claim 1, characterized in that the answers of the viewers -- obtained both in the memories of the local central units in the television cable networks and in the memories of the local central units in the telephone exchanges -- are counted and are transmitted in the form of statistical data to the television studio and are used there for the correction of the transmitted telecast and the next program from the series. /5

20. Arrangement for the implementation of the process according to at least one of the above claims with devices for the transmission of at least a part of the information in digital form, characterized in that on the receiver side, an input of the local central unit (6) is connected with the circuit for the

input of answers from the television viewer (2) and a second input is connected with the circuit (3) for putting in the centrally transmitted digital processing program and that the output of the central unit is connected with a data selection circuit (8).

21. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in that a circuit (35) for putting in initial data from the television viewers is connected to the input of the central unit (6).

22. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in that a circuit (34) for the input of answers from the television viewers is connected to the input of the central unit (6).

23. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in that a circuit (40) for the preliminary screening of the identification data is connected to the input of the central unit (6).

24. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in that the circuit (43) for turning the sound signal on is connected to the output of the central unit (6).

25. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in /6 that the central unit (6) is connected to an infrared receiver (16) and a circuit (20) -- connected to the infrared receiver (16) -- for turning the sound signals on.

26. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in that the output of the central unit (6) is connected to the multiplex circuit (45).

27. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in that the output of the central unit (6) is connected to a data selection circuit (41).

*Suiting of channels
to select video telecast
fragments*

28. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in that the output of the central unit (6) is connected to the circuit (27) for the switchover of the television channels so as to select the corresponding fragment of the telecast.

29. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in that the output of the central unit (6) is connected to the local information source (50).

30. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in that the output of the central unit (6) is connected to the multiplex circuit in the viewfinder of a camera (51).

31. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in that the circuit (34) for putting in the answers of a television viewer via a control circuit (32) is connected with a prefix generator (29), a subscriber call number generator (30) and a circuit (31) to generate the television viewer's answer, whose signals [the circuit's signals] are multiplexed and are put into the subscriber telephone line.

32. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in that circuit (34) for putting in the answers of a television viewer is connected with a recording instrument (33), in which the television viewer's answer is recorded on a magnetic card. /2

33. Arrangement according to Claim 20, characterized in that the central units in the television cable networks and the

telephone exchanges are connected to a central central unit or a central processor, from which the statistical data of the answers of the television viewers are supplied to the monitor in the television studio.

This invention relates to a process for the transmission /8 of television signals, especially for the performance of active television, where reception of specially programmed telecasts is possible.

*Known Interactive
TV System*

Known systems with devices for the reception of telecasts and for communication between television viewers and the television studio require the use of a cable network. On the basis of the answers from television viewers, for example, to test questions that are transmitted in the frequency band from 0 to 30 MHz, such a system transmits news -- corresponding to the individual television viewers -- in one of the channels in a frequency band of 30 to 300 MHz. Data transmission is centrally controlled by means of a central unit. Such a system was described by E.B. Carne, G. Aaronson, M. Chaurierre in /9 "Interactive Television in the United States," Sylvania Videon, 1975, No. 20, pages 22-24.

Another known system is based on the local reproduction of a correspondingly programmed telecast from a video disc memory or support, in which, additionally, there is provided a micro-central unit to control the switchover of the tracks from which the information is read. The switchover depends on the television viewer's answer (J.L. Bennion, E.W. Schneider: "Inter-

active Videodisc Systems for Education." Journal of the SMPTE, December 1975, Vol. 84, pages 949-953).

Known Video Text
Systems

Furthermore, a video text system has been developed by means of which one can reproduce texts and simple illustrations that are to be transmitted centrally on the screen of a television receiver. The system does offer the television viewer the possibility of selecting a corresponding page of a text out of several pages transmitted in succession; but it does not facilitate any communication with the sender (conversation reception of telecast). Changes in the video text transmission system were described by R.T. Russell in "Teletext Decoder Modifications, Wireless World," January 1978, pages 71-72.

The Zabo Klicki Invention

The object of the invention is to provide processes and a system that will facilitate mass reception of dialogue television programs, where the television viewers can answer "yes," "no," or by making a selection from a number of predetermined alternatives and where they can ^{receive, in response} ~~attach~~ to these answers, corresponding individual supplementary information, explanations and other data.

This problem is solved according to the invention by /10
by the object of the main claim. Other embodiments will emerge
from the subclaims.

Changes must be made on the transmission and reception side
of the system to solve the above problem. On the transmission
side, special telecasts are processed with a great effort in
terms of labor; they have a data surplus for drops, together with
a digital processing program for the individual data fragments
provided in the telecast. These telecasts are transmitted to a
large number of viewers, for example, by means of space stations,
amplifying television stations and by means of local cable
television systems with a central unit control.

Downloaded Software
Controls the selection of
fragments based on viewer answer

According to the invention, a local central unit is provided
in the home television receivers on the receiver side; that
central unit switches the data selection systems on the basis of
the television viewer's answer and on the basis of the centrally
transmitted "software (e.g. "Telesoftware")" digital processing program for the television
segments (transmission fragments).

Telecasts that are transmitted to the largest number of
television viewers -- for example, sports and entertainment
programs, in other words, programs that are viewed mostly in a
single television receiver by more than one person -- according
to the invention are additional information items in the form of
additional sound signals that in analogy to the known signals of
foreign-language translations are transmitted in sound channels
that are provided in addition to the video channel or that are

For programs which have large numbers of Local viewers, only the sound "fragments" are switched

transmitted in radio channels. On the receiver side, according to the invention, the individual variants of the additional information are passed on in the form of acoustic or sound signals in the television receiver in the infrared band to the individual infrared receivers that are arranged in the known infrared transmission equipment for remote control of television receivers. In these transmission units, the keyboard is used additionally for the introduction of the answers from the television viewer and the central unit -- for example, made /11 as integrated microprocessor and working as remote control signal coder -- on the basis of the digital processing program during corresponding time intervals turns on the information items corresponding to the particular television viewer, and these information items are once again passed on in the infrared band to the infrared receiver arranged next to the headphones. Additional information in the form of alphanumeric or graphic signals are less used in such telecasts, specifically only in an area where the attention of other persons using the same television receiver will not be diverted excessively.

For programs which will have one Local Viewer, sound and video "fragments" are switched

Telecasts for a smaller group of viewers -- such as didactic and popular-science programs -- have additional information items both in the form of sound signals and in the form of video signals. For this purpose, the signals of the local central unit switch over to the reception of alphanumeric and graphic signals and so do the identification data selection circuits for

from reception of mobile images

the individual parts (fragments) of the telecast. The television channels are also switched over when the individual fragments of a telecast can be transmitted in more than one television channel. Besides, the output signals of the central unit switch over the reception and reproduction of information in the local information source.

Another feature of the system, according to the invention, consists in the participation of the television viewer in the centrally transmitted telecast in such a way that the output signals of the local central unit in the viewfinder of the television camera turn on the contours* of the persons as provided for by the director. The shape of the viewer contained in these contours is blended into the main content.

In the case of telecasts where an answer or the opinion /12 of the television viewers is desired in marketing, in commercial orders, in some didactic programs, television quiz events, the viewer's answer is put into the memory of the local central unit, or it is put out parallel and converted into telephone signals, that is to say, into a special signal -- the code of the new service in prefix form, similar to the known code of conference links -- and the signal of the subscriber call number and the answer of the subscriber. These signals are introduced into the subscriber telephone line regardless of whether this line is currently free or whether it is occupied by a telephone connection; an exception here consists of the short time span of call

image segments

signal transmission (transmission of dialing signal), in which the answer is delayed. These answers are supplied to the monitor in the television studio after statistical processing.

Preferred embodiments of the invention will be explained in greater detail below with the help of the drawing.

Figure 1 is a block diagram of reception devices of a television system that works at least partially in a digital manner.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a system that is altered as compared to Figure 1 with a receiver for additional information items in the form of sound signals, if more than one person happens to be viewing a telecast on one television receiver.

Figure 3 is a block diagram showing a television reception system with a text decoder for the reception of digital data. /13

Figure 4 is a block diagram showing a circuit that transmits the answers from a viewer to a memory in the central unit.

Figure 5 shows transmission devices for infrared rays for the circuit according to Figure 2.

The block diagram shown in Figure 1 contains a circuit 2 to put in answers from a television viewer and a circuit 3 to put in a digital processing program. Besides, there is provided a circuit 4 for the preliminary screening of the information items for the television viewer as well as a control circuit 5. A central unit or a processor 6, for example, an integrated

microprocessor, supplies the digital processing program, the answers of the television viewer and the following identification data of the individual parts or fragments of a telecast into a memory 7 (RAM). The output signals of the central unit 6 control a data selection circuit 8. Besides, provision is made for a circuit 9 to pass on the answers of a television viewer to a memory -- not shown in Figure 1 -- of an external central unit, that is to say, an external processor. A circuit 10 is used to convert video signals and for image illumination. The number 11 labels a circuit for sound signal restitution.

The block diagram shown in Figure 2 contains the central unit 6 that energizes a sound signal switching unit 20 in at least one additional sound channel.

The number 12 refers to a keyboard and 16 is an infrared /14 transmitter. The reference symbol 13 indicates a remote-control signal (output of infrared transmitter 13). Digital data are supplied to an infrared receiver 16. The digital data produced by the infrared transmitter are labeled 17, while the reference symbol 18 indicates at least one sound channel. A command 19 represents a command for a sound signal of a corresponding channel that is supplied to a circuit 20 for turning on the selected sound channel. The number 21 indicates an infrared transmission unit that reproduces a sound signal in the infrared range with a selected additional information item. The circuit illustrated in Figure 2 constitutes a transmission unit for remote control and is labeled 23, where block 24 indicated at the

bottom of Figure 2 is a retransmission circuit for sound transmission when turning on the selected sound signal for a time that is determined by the central unit 6.

According to the circuit shown in Figure 3, a central unit 6 with input and output circuits and with a memory is connected to a television receiver 54 with at least one additional sound channel and to a video text decoder 56 with an additional data output (hamming decoder). Central unit 6 controls the turn-on or switch-on of the additional sound signals and the turn-on of the additional or exchanged fragments of the video signal content or the video image content. The supplied video signal is labeled 25. The number 26 refers to a control circuit and number 27 indicates the line for switching over television channels for preliminary screening of the corresponding fragments of a telecast. A circuit 34 is used for remote input of answers from a television viewer and a circuit 35 serves to put in initial data from the television viewers. A circuitry block 36 causes the preliminary screening of the digital data of the video signal. The number 37 refers to a printer. Besides, a /15 multiplexer circuit 38 is provided. Central unit 6 has input circuits 39 that are connected to a circuit 40 for the pre-screening of digital processing programs and the identification data of the individual transmission fragments with the input circuits 39. A circuit 41 constitutes a data selection circuit or a circuit for the comparison of the addresses of text information, for example, page numbers. Local central unit 6

Description of figure 3 receiver

Description of Figure 3 receiver

switches over the data selection circuits 41 as a result of the answers from a television viewer and the digital processing programs which are supplied to the central unit 39 by the output circuit. When the addresses are the same, then the subsequently put-in data are supplied to an RAM memory 44. The number 42 refers to a generator for alphanumeric and graphic symbols and 43 is a circuit for switch-on or for the operation of additional sound channels of a television receiver 54 which, as mentioned before, has at least one additional sound channel. Besides, a multiplexer circuit 45 is associated with receiver 54.

The text decoder labeled 56 furthermore contains a circuit 47 for prefiltering or prescreening of the symbols for the control of image illumination and an output circuit 48 for symbols. The number 49 indicates the output circuit of the central unit 6. Block 50 forms a local information source, for example, a disc memory or the like to store video signals. A multiplexer circuit 51 in the viewfinder of a television camera is used to project the graphic symbols into the image of receiver 54 of the television camera that furthermore is connected to a receiver 52 for a remote-control signal. Remote-control signal receiver 52 furthermore sends signals 53 for the control of the television receiver 54 to the latter. Receiver 54 finally contains an output signal 55 for video signals. A circuit 57 /16 in decoder 56 is used for the prefiltering of control signals or control commands (for example, do not illuminate!)

In the following, reference will be made to the block diagram in Figure 4. In this circuit, the responses from the viewer are converted into telephone signals with a multifrequency code and are transmitted in terms of time, one after the other, via a telephone line if the telephone subscriber does not dial a call number of another television subscriber. The circuit shown in Figure 4 contains a control circuit 32 that is provided with a prefix generator 29 for a transmission announcement of the television viewer's answer with a subscriber call number generator 30 and with a circuit 31 to generate the television viewer's answer. The number 34 designates the circuit for the remote input of the answers from a television viewer that is connected to circuits 31 and 32. The number 28 designates the control signal for the delay of the answer, which represents the short span of time during which call signal transmission takes place, and during that time span, the answer is delayed. The multiplexer is labeled 38 and supplies a signal for the subscriber telephone line 33.

Figure 5 shows a diagram of the receiver system indicating the viewer who, together with other viewers, watches a program in the receiver unit 54. The viewer hears the sound signal that is transmitted in a first sound channel and, at corresponding time intervals, he gets additional information in the form of sound via headphones 64 and -- during the reception of the additional information -- there is either quiet in the first sound channel, or the voices in the other two channels differ essential from

each other, for example, a male voice and a female voice. /17
Then such information can -- due to the division of attention --
be acquired in analogy to comments made by persons living in
houses, a teacher reciting a lesson in school or the like. A
photoelement labeled 63 is locked with respect to an infrared
source 60, or it is correspondingly masked, whereas it is ready
to receive for an infrared source 62. The number 58 designates a
unit that contains the remote-control transmitter 23 and the
sound retransmitter 24. The number ~~55~~⁵⁹ designates infrared rays
for the transmission of remote-control signals as well as signals
according to the answers from a television viewer; these signals
correspond to answers that are put in via device 34. The
infrared rays labeled 60 are used to transmit signals of at least
one additional sound channel with additional information. A
photoelement 61 receives signal 60 in the form of sound. The
number 62 refers to the infrared rays for the transmission of the
sound signals with corresponding variation of the additional
information. Photoelement 63 receives sound signals 62. The
number 64 indicates the headphones for the viewer.

Dialogue TV = Interactive TV

The process described and the system for the performance of
the process facilitate "interactive television" and mass use; this
facilitates active entertainment, teaching, marketing, opinion
gathering, television quiz events and discussions with television
viewers.

In the process according to the invention, the data
selection circuit is switched over by the local central unit due

to at least two successive answers from a television viewer and as a result of a centrally transmitted digital processing program for the fragments or segments of a telecast.

On the receiver side, the system contains a local central/18 unit 6, whose one input is connected to a circuit 2 for putting in answers from the television viewer and whose second input is connected to a circuit for the introduction of the digital processing program for parts of the telecast, which is labeled 8.

Reference is made expressly to the circuit connections of the individual blocks in Figures 1 to 4 as regards the rest of the structure of the system according to the invention.

List of References.

/19

1. The video signal.
2. The circuit for the introduction of the television viewer's answers.
3. The circuit for the introduction of the digital handling program (telesoftware).
4. The circuit for the prescreening of information items for television viewers.
5. The control circuit.
6. The central unit (the processor, for example, integrated microprocessor).
7. The memory (RAM).
8. The data selection circuit.
9. The circuit for forwarding the answers of the television viewer to the memory of the external central unit.

10. The circuit for video signal conversion and image illumination.
11. The circuit for sound signal restitution.
12. The keyboard.
13. The infrared transmitter.
14. The remote-control signal.
15. The digital data and the phonics with the different variants of additional information.
16. The infrared receiver.
17. The digital data.
18. At least one sound channel.
19. The command for sound turn-on in the corresponding channel.
20. The circuit for turning on the selected sound channel.
21. The infrared transmitter.
22. The sound signal in the infrared and with selected additional information.
23. The remote-control transmitter.
24. The retransmission circuit for sound transfer with turn-on of selected sound channel for the time determined by central unit (6).
25. The videosignal. /20
26. The control circuit.
27. The switchover of the television channels for the prescreening of the corresponding fragments of a telecast [sic.]
28. The short time of call signal transmission during which the answer is delayed.

29. The prefix generator for transmission announcements of the television viewer's answer.
30. The subscriber call number generator.
31. The circuit for the generation of the television viewer's answer.
32. The control circuit.
33. The registration unit for the recording of the television viewer's answer on a magnetic card.
34. The circuit for the remote introduction of the television viewer's answers.
35. The circuit for the introduction of the initial data of the television viewers.

(X)

36. The circuit for the prescreening of the digital data from the video signal.

37. The printer.

38. The multiplexer circuit.

39. The input circuits of the central unit.

(X)

40. The circuit for the prescreening of the digital handling program (telesoftware) and the identification data of the individual fragments of the telecast.

(X)

41. The data selection circuit or the circuit for the comparison of the addresses of teletext information items, for example, page numbers; the local central unit (6) switches the data selection circuits on the basis of the answers from the television viewer and the digital handling program (telesoftware), which is performed by the output circuit of the

central unit (49) [sic]; when these addresses are the same,
the data arriving thereafter are introduced into the memory
(44) [sic].

42. The generator of the alphanumeric and graphic symbols.

43. The circuit for turning on one of the additional sound
channels in the television receiver (54).

44. The memory (RAM).

45. The multiplexer circuit.

46. The signal output for the subscriber telephone line.

47. The circuit for the prescreening of the symbols for the /21
control of the image illumination function.

48. The output circuit for symbols.

49. The output circuit of the central unit.

50. The local information source such as, for example, video
disc device.

51. The multiplexer circuit in the viewfinder of the television
camera for the application of the graphic symbols on the
image.

52. The receiver of the remote-control signals.

53. The signals for the adjustment of the television receiver.

54. The television receiver with at least one additional sound
channel.

55. The output circuit for the video signals.

56. The teletext decoder with the additional data output after
the hamming decoder.

57. The circuit for the prescreening of the control symbols, for example, a command: do not illuminate.
58. The device made up of the remote-control transmitter (23) and the sound retransmission circuit (24).
59. The infrared rays for the transmission of the remote-control signals and the signals of the answers from the television viewer (34).
60. The infrared rays for the transmission of the signals of at least one additional sound channel with additional information.
61. The photoelement for the reception of the sound signals (60).
62. The infrared rays for the transmission of the sound signals with a selected variant of additional information items.
63. The photoelement for the reception of the sound signals (62) for the infrared rays (60) masked [sic].
64. The headphones (for the bone system of the ear).

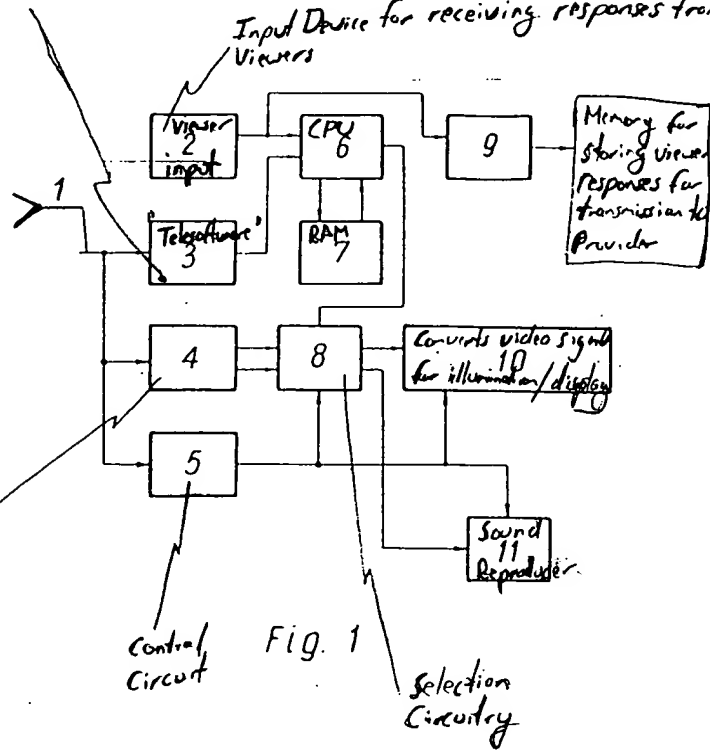
2904981

Extracts the "Telesoftware/Digital Programming Data" from the received TV signals

Broadcasted TV signals which include embedded with teletext data & "Telesoftware" [ie computer programming data]

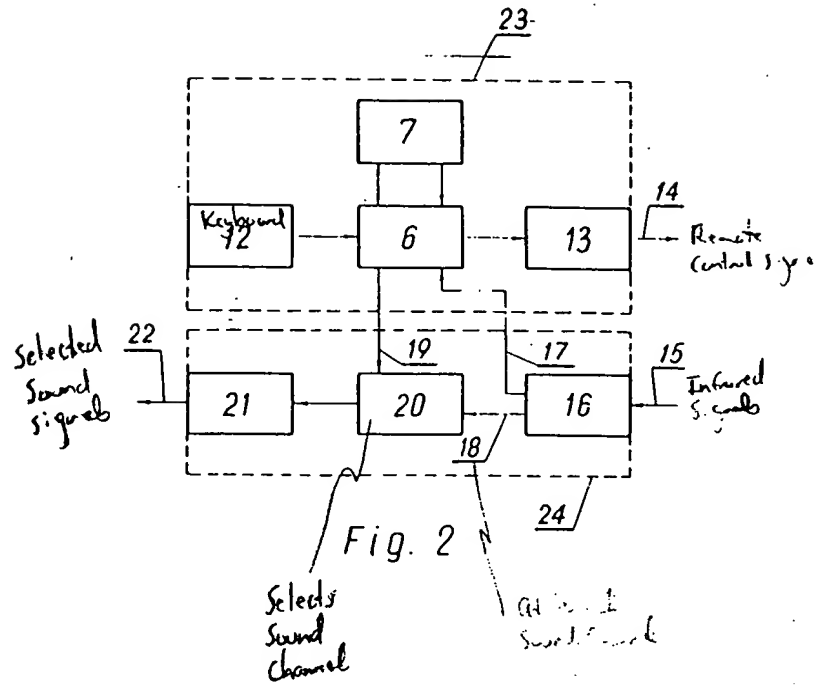
Preliminary Screening of Viewer information

Input Device for receiving responses from Viewers



909833/0761

⊗ Shown & Described in detail via figure 3

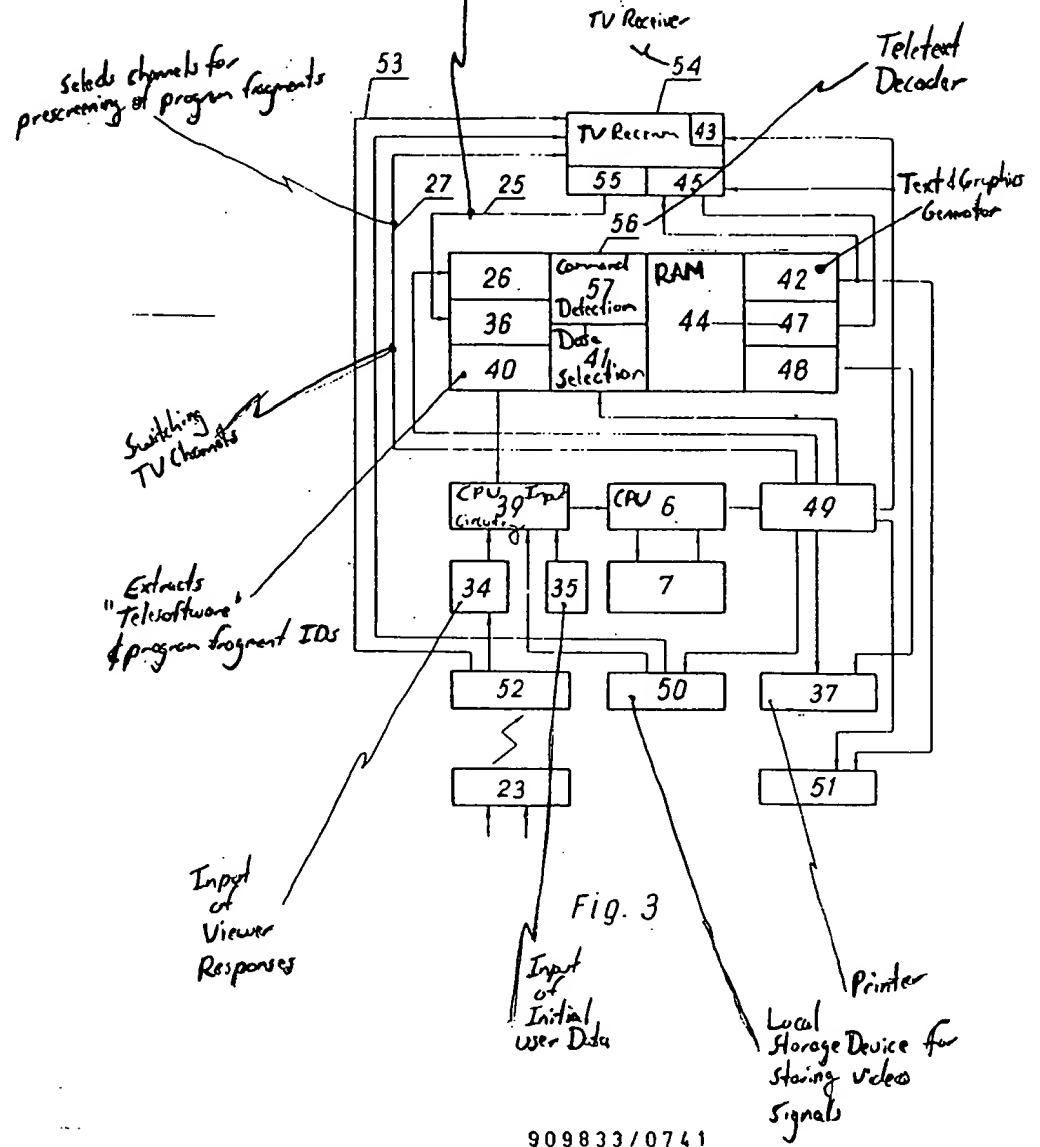


909833/0741

Broadcast TV Signal w/ embedded Teletext & Teletext software

- 24

2904981



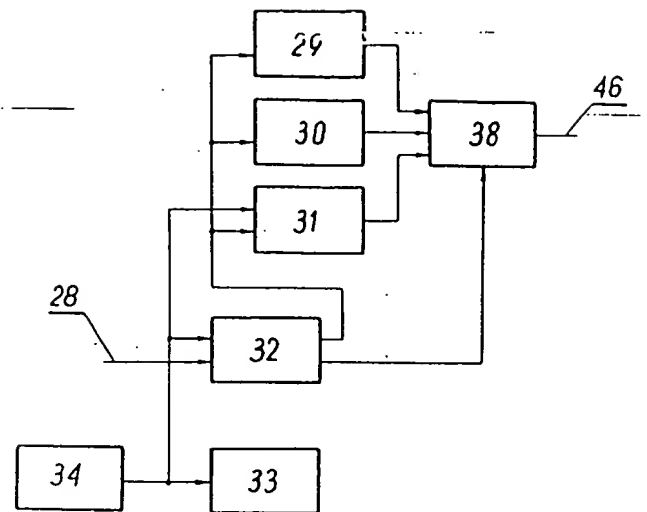


Fig. 4

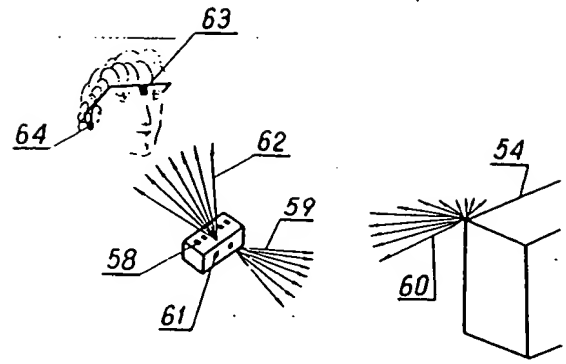


Fig. 5

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